

# 長江前線情勢仍緊 白部長就任九江戰區總指揮 GRAVITY OF YANGTZE FRONT SITUATION

Nanking, Nov. 8. (Reuter) — Indicating the gravity of the situation along the Yangtze, China's most important waterway, General Pai Chung-hai, Minister of National Defence, is leaving Nanking soon to take up the concurrent post of Commander-in-Chief of the Kiang area, according to a pro-Government newspaper announcement today. Marauding bands of Communist forces disrupted this vital communication link between Shanghai and the productive Central China area two weeks ago and since then conflicting reports have reached Nanking concerning the situation which is today semi-officially described as "obscure."

路透社南京十一日電：據有利政府方面消息，國防部長白崇禧將不久即離開南京，前往九江，兼任該區總指揮之職。此表示中國最重要之長江前線情勢，已十分嚴重。劉伯承部於兩週前，即於一上海與華中交通要道之交通線切斷，自後時以後，敵已佔領該地，情況不明。安。

During the past few days passenger transportation on the river has been suspended as the Government commander ordered all available transport for the transfer of troops.

過去數日間，因政府徵用所有船隻運送軍餉，故長江旅客往來，已完全停頓。

General Pai's appointment is regarded by observers here as foreshadowing a major Government offensive in the near future to suppress numerous Communist columns under Generals Chen Yi and Liu Po-cheng operating virtually unchecked over a vast area along the north bank of the Yangtze in the region of Kiangsu, also in East Hubei.

and the Taipeh mountains on the border of north-east Hubei and south-west Anhwei.

此間觀察家咸認國防部長白崇禧將軍之受任該區總指揮，乃預示國軍可能不久發動一大規模之進攻，藉以消滅共匪與劉伯承部。數目衆多之匪軍，此等匪軍，刻正於長江北岸，九江地區及鄂皖交界處與大別山區，到處流竄，毫無阻礙。

Communist strategy in Central China appears to be to avoid contact with strong Nationalist forces and to seize weakly garrisoned cities along foodstuffs and other supplies. Some Chinese Press reports state that Generals Chen Yi and Liu Po-cheng are aiming at establishing a big base in the Taipeh mountains for large-scale operations—a development which, if not checked, would mean a serious menace to Hubei's industrial cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang and even regions south of the Yangtze untouched hitherto by civil war.

共匪於華中所採戰略，似為一面避強而趨弱，一面則攻取守備力量薄弱之城市，至足以將彼等之食糧與其他供應品完全截斷為止。若干中國報紙報導稱，陳毅與劉伯承之部，在於大別山一帶山區，建立大根據地，以爲更大規模之行動之用。此種情勢，如不加遏，則任令其發展，則將嚴重威脅鄂省工業重鎮之漢口，武昌，漢陽三鎮，甚至危及長江以南，至今未受內亂影響之地區。

The 54-year-old General Pai Chung-hai is a veteran of many Chinese revolutionary campaigns and is regarded as one of the Nationalist Army's best field commanders.

五十四歲之白崇禧將軍，乃中國革命戰爭中之老將，一般咸以爲係中國最善於指揮作戰之人。

## 蘇聯革命週年紀念 蘇外長致辭詳文 Molotov's Speech in Detail

(續)

"It is clear that the creation of new Naval and Military bases by the Imperialist nations is not being undertaken for aims of defense, but of aggression."

「帝國主義各國建立新海陸軍基地之目的，非爲國防之用而係爲侵略之用。」

"Are there any countries that would not complain about the United States in this connection? Thus Denmark is still unable to regain her sovereignty over Greenland."

「對此難道無任何國家發出怨言乎？是故丹麥仍不能在格陵蘭獲得主權。」

"Egypt is struggling for her independence. But Britain refuses to give it to her and is receiving the support of the United States in this."

「埃及現正爲獨立而奮鬥，但英國拒絕予以獨立而美國支持英國。」

"If countries do not wish to co-operate with each other they will not do it even if their systems are the same."

「如各國間不願彼此合作則甚，彼等之各種制度既或相同時亦不合作。」

"It is well known that the United States is basing its policy on the sole possession of the secret of the Atom Bomb, although this secret may be considered non-existent."

「一般人都熟知美國之政策基於單獨保有原子彈秘密一點，雖然

此秘密可謂已不復存在。」

M. Molotov pointed out that "the Atom Bomb is a weapon of attack, and Britain and the United States are hindering the United Nations' efforts to get a final solution of the question."

莫氏指稱「原子彈係用作攻擊之武器，而英美兩國阻撓聯合國原子問題求得最後解決之努力。」

"British scientists have twice this year protested against this delay."

「英國科學家曾於今年兩次對此問題之延誤已抗議兩次。」

"At present the internal scene is divided into two groups. At the head of one stand the United States and Britain who stand for the strengthening of Capitalism and who lead the Anti-Democratic Forces. They are supported by a number of well-known reactionary Socialist leaders."

「現今之內部分爲兩組，其一英美力量爲加強資本主義制度及反動社會主義領袖之支持。」

"The Soviet Union represents the opposite view and stands for the respect of sovereign rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

「蘇聯代表相反之意見其立場爲尊重國家主權及不干涉他國內政。」

"The ground is swaying under the feet of the Imperialists, while the strength of the Democratic nations is growing day by day. The eyes of the nations must be opened to the new aggressive plans of the adventurers and these plans must be foiled. The Anti-Im-

perialist Forces must be united into a mighty army to which the Capitalists can never produce an equal."

「土地正移向帝國主義者之足下而民主國家之力量日益增強，各國家對冒險者之侵略計劃必須消滅而該等計劃必須使其失敗，反帝國主義之兵力必須團結爲一強大之軍隊而資本主義者永不能與此相敵。」

Discussing the United States, M. Molotov said:

關於美國，莫洛托夫謂：

"If the ruling circles of the United States were not worried by internal conditions there would be no need for developing their imperialist plans."

「如美國之統治階級不爲國內之條件所苦惱即無須發展其帝國主義之種種計劃。」

"It is clear that the United States is out to acquire ever more new bases for their expansion."

「美國爲向外發展正在尋求更多之新基地以備其可見之事實。」

"American Capitalism is trying to impose its will everywhere. This is done to counteract internal difficulties."

「美國資本主義正試圖將其意志施於世界各國，此種作法係用以抗拒國內之困難。」

On Germany, M. Molotov declared that the Soviet Union considered it was necessary to carry out the Yalta and Potsdam decisions.

關於德國莫氏宣佈蘇聯將繼續實現雅爾達及波茨坦協定之決議案。

"The Soviet Union clearly understands that the Big Three (the Anglo-American Zones) is not Germany, and that the German people has full rights for a state of their own."

「蘇聯深知英美法領區並非屬於德國，而德國人民有完全之權利享有其自己之國家。」

"We see that on the German question the Anglo-American principles are based on Imperialism, while the Soviet Union's are based on Democracy."

「吾人應知英美兩國問題之主張基於帝國主義而蘇聯則基於民主主義。」

"The Big Three Powers agreed to have a common policy to shape the fate of Germany. However, after the war only the Soviet Union adhered faithfully to the agreements concluded in Potsdam and Yalta."

「三強曾同意對德國命運之處置須有一共同之政策，無論如何在戰爭結束後，只有蘇聯忠實履行波茨坦及雅爾達協定所規定之條款。」

Referring to the establishment of the Nine-nation Committee in Belgrade, M. Molotov declared:

關於在貝魯格設立九國國際共黨之組織，莫氏宣佈：

"The Soviet Bolshevik Party welcomes the creation of an organ for the co-ordination of experiences and the exchange of views between the Communist Parties of certain States with the aim of assisting the future growth of the movement, and wishes it every success."

「蘇聯布魯什克黨歡迎將若干國家之共產黨協助該運動將發展之目的而產生一組織以便經驗交流並交換意見，蘇聯希望其成功。」

"We are living in an age when all roads lead to Communism."

又云「吾人生活於此時代所有之一切道路皆傾向於共產主義。」

Speaking of Russia's accomplishments in the war and the merits of Generalissimo Stalin, M. Molotov quoted the words of Generalissimo Stalin to the effect:

談及蘇聯在戰爭中之成就及史太林元帥之功績時引述史太林之

語謂戰爭結束人人皆承認蘇聯人民已將歐洲文明自法西斯惡魔手中救出，又謂：

"Recognition of the fact that the Soviet people have saved the civilisation of Europe from Fascist pogromists obliges the whole world to recognise the extraordinary merits of the leader of Communism and the great Army leader Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin."

「由於被承認之事實上蘇聯人民已自法西斯惡魔手中救出歐洲之文明，明瞭世界各國不得不承認共產主義領袖及偉大軍隊領袖史太林之異常功績。」

When he turned to foreign policy, M. Molotov declared:

當莫氏轉向外交政策，略時宣佈：

"All real friends of peace—and they constitute the majority of the people of any country—can rely on the fact that the Soviet Union will defend to the end the interests of universal peace. In accordance with that peaceful policy the Soviet Union stands for an all-embracing development of international co-operation."

「所有之真正愛好和平者（此等人士佔構成任何國家之大多數）可相信一事實即蘇聯將自始至終維護和平之利益，依照該和平政策，蘇聯致力於國際合作之全面發展。」

"Comrade Stalin profoundly elucidated our foreign policy in his talks with the well-known American Harold Stassen. They (The Soviet Union and the United States) can, of course, co-operate with each other said Stalin. The difference between them were not important as far as collaboration was concerned."

「史太林同志曾對吾人之外交政策與美國知名人士史塔生氏之談話中加以詳盡之闡明，史太林謂蘇聯與美國當然能彼此合作，兩國制度之不同對於合作之關係並不重要。」

"The economic system in Germany and the United States were alike; nevertheless, war broke out between them."

「德國之經濟制度與美國相同，雖然如此該兩國間之關係發生戰爭。」

"The economic systems of the United States and the Soviet Union were different, but they did not fight each other but collaborated during the war."

「史太林謂美國之經濟制度與蘇聯不同但美蘇並未開戰反而在戰時共同合作。」

"If the two different systems could collaborate during war why could they not collaborate in peace?"

「兩種不同之國家在戰時尚能合作為何在平時反不能合作？」

"Naturally, it should be understood, that provided there was the desire to collaborate, collaboration was perfectly possible with different economic systems." On the other hand, "if countries do not wish to co-operate with each other they will not do it even if their systems are the same."

「自然吾人須知如果願意合作則兩種經濟制度不同國家之合作即有，反之之如彼此不願合作則即使彼等之制度相同亦不能合作。」

Dealing with the Home Front, M. Molotov said the 1947 plan had been fulfilled by the Soviet industry by 103 per cent. during the first nine months of the year.

關於蘇聯國內情形莫洛托夫謂一九四七年之計劃在本年之頭九個月中已爲蘇聯之工業完成其百分之百零三。

"Our production to-day has already reached the prewar level."

並云「吾人今日之生產已達到戰前之水準。」

"During October our heavy industry equalled the production level of the same month in 1940."

「在本年十月中吾人之重工業已

與一九四〇年同月之生產水準相等。

The organ of the Soviet Communist Party, "Pravda", declared in an editorial on today's celebration of the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, that the Capitalist system "rotten to the core" has "gone bankrupt and cannot last long."

蘇聯共產黨機關報「真理報」今日於紀念蘇聯十月革命三十週年時刊稱資本家制度已「中心腐爛」並「瀕於破產之境而不能再支持長久。」

After referring to what the "Pravda" called the "Anti-Soviet crusade" at the end of the first World War, the paper concluded: "Our nerves are even stronger now. More forces are at our disposal; the entire progressive mankind is with us; with us are the subjugated colonial and semi-colonial peoples where the national liberation movement is ever-growing; with us are the Democratic forces of all countries, including those of the Soviet Union and Britain."

蘇聯報稱蘇聯所謂第一大戰後之「反蘇十字軍」後作一結論謂：「吾人之決心現更爲堅定，有更多人之力與吾人指彈進化人類之全體傾向於吾人正確之民主國家解放運動之被壓迫之殖民地人民及半殖民地人民之民主力量，此外所有世界各國之民主力量包括英美兩國亦傾向於吾人。」

(THE END)

## 鞍山未失石莊戰仍烈 Anshan Remains in Nationalist Hands

Nanking, Nov. 8. (Reuter) — The Government military spokesman here last night denied that Anshan, an important iron and steel centre, had fallen into Communist hands, although he confirmed that the Communists are making repeated attacks on the city and that bitter fighting is still progressing.

路透社南京十一日電：此間軍方發言人，昨晚發表談話，否認東北重要鋼鐵中心鞍山已陷匪手之說，然承認共匪不斷向該地發動攻擊，且該地戰況仍極激烈。

From other fronts pro-Government despatches last night reported the Government successes in the recapture of Motzatang and Tahwayan, two strategic towns in the Taipeh mountains along the Hubei-Anhui border. Another Government claim was the recapture of Tangyis, which fell to the Communists two months ago.

來自其他戰線有利政府之消息方面昨晚報導稱，國軍於鄂皖邊境大別山一帶，近又獲勝，已將該區兩戰略地點，毛子嶺與大花村（以上二地均屬匪占）收復，國軍另一勝利爲該區城之收復，該城於兩月前陷入匪手。

In the battle around Shih-chiangwang Nationalist warplanes, concentrating on Communist artillery positions, are said to have inflicted heavy damage and casualties on the Reds. Shih-chiangwang is a railway centre — the junction of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the railway to Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, province.

石莊周圍戰事，據報集中轟炸共產黨陣地之國軍戰鬥機，已予敵軍重大損失與傷亡，按石莊爲平漢鐵路與通遼往省城太原之唯一鐵路樞紐點。

In North Shensi the struggle for the Great Wall city of Yulin has abated in intensity as the Communists are regrouping the attacking columns to meet the large Government reinforcements nearing the area.

陝北榆林大戰，因其匪軍正集重兵力準備向即將到達該城之大量援軍，已相當減緩。

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## 外長代表會議舉行二次會 三項問題無一項獲得協議 MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES FOR GERMANY

London, Nov. 9. (Reuter) — The Foreign Ministers' Deputies for Germany at their second meeting yesterday started discussions of procedure for the preparation of the German Peace Treaty. The first item on their agenda for the present session, reports Sylvain Mangot, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

路透倫敦十一日電：路透社外長代表會議，舉行二次會，討論該會議第一項對德和約之準備問題。

The first four paragraphs of the document drawn up by the German Deputies after hearing the views of the Allied States in London last January and February, and presented to the Foreign Ministers in Moscow on April 12, remained unsettled after two and a half hours.

對德問題代表於昨晚開會去年一月與二月在倫敦開會時，發表後，並提出於四月十二日莫斯科外長會議意見後，起草之和平和約草案，經兩小時又半之討論後，仍未作出任何決定。

The United Kingdom delegation yesterday asked that Pakistan be added to the list of Allied States taking part in the war against Germany and to be included among those entitled to state their views during the early stages of the discussion of the German Peace Treaty and to attend the final German Peace Conference.

英聯王國代表團，昨日向會議要求將巴基斯坦列入與德國作戰之盟國名單內，並有權於討論對德和約之初期階段發表意見，且可列席最後行之對德和會。

Mr. Robert Murphy, American Deputy, expressed his Government's readiness to agree to this demand.

美代表羅伯特馬菲表示美國政府願同意此要求。

The French and Russian delegates will give their answer at a later meeting, after consultation with their Government.

法蘇代表則將稍後始作答覆，因彼等需向其政府請示。

The main unagreed points in yesterday's discussions were:

昨日代表會議中，未獲協議之主要問題爲：

1. Whether or not Albania should be included in the list of States who had participated in the struggle against Germany;

(一) 曾經參與對德作戰之阿爾巴尼亞，是否應列入此等國家名單內；

2. Whether China should be included among the convening Powers for the German Peace Conference;

(二) 中國是否應列入對德和約之召開國名單內；

3. Whether the existence of the Central German Government should be regarded as essential preliminary to the calling of the German Peace Conference.

(三) 德國中央政府之設立是否應認爲召開對德和會所必需之重要步驟。

On all the three points yesterday the meeting revealed that there had been no advance or retreat from the position taken up by the four delegations during the Moscow Conference.

會議對上述三點，顯示四國代表團現仍保持莫斯科會議時立場，毫無退讓。

## 我國對蘇外長講演之反響 Molotov's Charge Denounced

Nanking, Nov. 8. (Reuter) — Premier Chang Chun and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh declined to comment on M. Vyacheslav Molotov's anniversary speech. However, Mr. Chen Li-fu, Secretary-General of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, last night denounced M. Molotov's charge that the Marshall plan was "imperialistic", adding: "The Marshall plan is a means of giving bread to the hungry people of Europe and Asia and the people of these two continents look to America rather than Russia for aid."

路透南京十一日電：我行政院長張羣及外長王世杰對蘇外長莫洛托夫氏昨晚對於莫洛托夫氏指責馬爾斯計劃爲帝國主義之計劃一節加以斥責稱：馬爾斯計劃係對歐洲兩洲之飢餓人民予以麵包，此兩洲之人民爲獲得援助皆仰望美國而非蘇聯。

to do the utmost to solve this Jewish aspect of the problem. But the British government has emphasized, were equally concerned to end once for all the suffering of the remaining seventy-five percent or more of non-Jewish refugees and displaced persons and turn them into useful members of society with settled occupations. Mr. Davies urged a greater readiness by individual countries to admit displaced persons.

英代表羅伯特馬菲於其演詞內稱，聯合國難民問題委員會已應各國政府之請求而決定採取一辦法，以結束其餘百分之七十五以上非猶太難民之困苦，使之能於社會上有份，獲得固定之職業。英代表並請各國多作準備以收容難民之人。

The British did not feel embarrassed in making this plea to other countries in view of the record of what Britain herself had done in the matter. From the end of the war to the spring of this year 300,000 individuals who would otherwise have been displaced persons on the European continent had been admitted to Britain of whom 200,000 had found homes and the remainder had been settled. In the last few months another 25,000 had arrived and still more were arriving under the British scheme for absorbing refugees and displaced persons into employment in Britain.

英方之向他國提出此項之聲請，則將被列入歐洲大陸之收容所，其中廿萬人已獲居所，其餘十萬人則已安插，尚有「萬五千人根據英國收容難民與職業之計劃，在過去數月內已抵英國，更有多人將來英國。」

The LPS diplomatic correspondent observes, "the British view is that the refugee problem is a general problem. The problem of Jewish refugees is part of it but should not be considered separately from it. The problem calls for immediate action which should take the form of effective resettlement, which is economic as 'turning mouths into

## 大批部隊空運至石 陳誠：任保護各戰區糧食開工

Nanking, Nov. 8. (Reuter) — Reports from the western Hobei rail hub of Shihchiachang today said that 50,000 Communist troops are battering the weakened but strongly entrenched Nationalist garrison there. Communist artillery is said to be pounding the only available airfield and large fires are reported to be raging in the area.

路透南京十一日電：據今日自冀西鐵路中心石莊達此間之消息稱，匪攻石莊之匪軍，有五萬之衆，該處守軍力量雖弱，但防禦卻甚堅固，據稱：共匪向該處集中火力轟擊該處唯一可用之機場，且該處消息稱該處大勢不妙。

To the east and north of the city the Communists are launching large-scale day and night attacks to break down Nationalist resistance.

石莊東北兩方共匪，發動大規模攻城戰，日夜不停，企圖擊破該處國軍之抵抗力量。

Government quarters here disclosed, however, that strong air-borne Government reinforcements, together with well-trained artillery units, are on the way to the succor of the beleaguered defenders.

然此間政府方面透露，國軍強大部隊，與訓練優良之砲隊正空運至該城以解守軍之圍。

Few reports received from Manchuria today tell of no change in the situation, with seesaw fighting raging south and south-east of Mukden and continued Red attacks in the Kirin area.

今日接獲之東北方面消息稱，該處戰事情況無變化，只稱南與東南兩方不時有拉鋸發生吉林地區，亦未斷發動攻擊云。

Chinese Press dispatches that Anshan, an important iron and steel centre 70 miles south of Mukden, had fallen were denied by the Government military spokesman.

中國報紙既稱，遼陽南方七十英里之重要鋼鐵中心區鞍山，落入匪手，但政府軍方發言人，則否認此說。

In Mukden today General Chen Cheng, Nationalist Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, gave the assurance that the authorities would do their utmost to permit various mines and factories to carry on operations under the present difficult conditions. He was replying to representations from industrialists and mine-owners who are finding it more and more difficult to keep their plants open in the face of the acute coal and power shortage and disruption of communications.

遼陽方面，國軍東北司令長官陳誠將軍，今日重提出保證云：當局必盡最大力量使各種煤礦與工廠，得於目前狀況下，繼續開工，並請各界努力協助，以維持生產，並請各界注意，東北工業與交通之關係，因目前煤礦嚴重缺乏與交通斷絕情況下，繼續開工，已日趨困難。

倫敦新聞記者對此評論：英方意見，認爲難民問題係一普遍問題，猶太難民問題祇係一部分，惟不應單獨討論此事，本問題應採取切實安插形式之行動，且亦較爲經濟合宜，因可使從事工作而不再需扶養維持費與該問題無涉也。

## 美國對外 援助委會建議 四年中撥款美金五億七千萬元 US \$5,750,000,000 Recommended As Initial Aid To European Countries

Washington, Nov. 8. (Reuter) — President Harry Truman's Committee on Foreign Aid today recommended that the United States should lend or give about \$5,750,000,000 to the sixteen countries represented at the Paris conference on European reconstruction in the first year of the Marshall Plan.

路透華盛頓十一日電：杜魯門總統之對外援助委員會今日建議，在馬爾斯計劃實施之第一年内美國應以約計五十七億五千萬元貸予或撥付參加巴黎會議商討歐洲再建設問題之十六個國家。

It placed the total cost of the plan to the United States in the four years covered by the Paris proposals at between \$12,000,000,000 and \$17,000,000,000.

若此則美國在四年內應實巴黎會議所建議之各項計劃其總額之價值將在一百二十億至一百七十億美元之間。

The Committee, consisting of 19 distinguished citizens under the chairmanship of Mr.

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Averell Harriman, United States Secretary of Commerce, announced its findings in a two-volume report equal in size to the report of the Paris conference. They will form the basis of the final version of the plan which President Truman will send to Congress soon.

該委員會包括十九名之「顯要公民」由商務部長哈里曼任主席，該委員會之調查所得之資料共有兩冊，其大小與巴黎會議之報告書相等，此項報告將以最後馬爾斯計劃之版本，該項計劃不久將由杜魯門總統送交國會。

The Committee came out strongly against making United States help conditional on socialist policies being dropped in receiving countries.

該委員會強烈反對美國之援助以接受國家廢除社會主義政策爲條件。

It proposed to set up a completely new United States Government agency to administer the plan, which would have representatives in each receiving country and an overall operating chief in Europe.

並建議設立一完全之新美國政府代表援助執行計劃，該機構將在每個接受國家中設有代表並在歐洲有一執行首長。

It urged the creation of a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate to keep Congress in touch with the operation of

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ments the British were anxious to see.

英方之向他國提出此項之聲請，則將被列入歐洲大陸之收容所，其中廿萬人已獲居所，其餘十萬人則已安插，尚有「萬五千人根據英國收容難民與職業之計劃，在過去數月內已抵英國，更有多人將來英國。」

The LPS diplomatic correspondent observes, "the British view is that the refugee problem is a general problem. The problem of Jewish refugees is part of it but should not be considered separately from it. The problem calls for immediate action which should take the form of effective resettlement, which is economic as 'turning mouths into



